

72ND YEAR.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1922.

PRICE, SEVEN CENTS

PREDICT 100,000 IMMIGRANTS A YEAR TO AUSTRALIA BY 1925

PRESENT SYSTEM OF RECRUITING HINDERS

New Joint Commonwealth and State Scheme Is Defective in Some Respects, Says Lord Northcliffe—Prospects Are Bright.

Following is the sixth of the series of travel stories by Viscount Northcliffe, published by the publisher. It deals, as will be seen, with the immigration problems of Australia.

By Viscount Northcliffe.

The subject of immigration, and especially migration to Australia, has no great attraction for the British public. It is a subject which, until the war, was almost entirely ignored. It is only since the war that it has become a subject of interest to the British public. The subject of immigration, and especially migration to Australia, has no great attraction for the British public. It is a subject which, until the war, was almost entirely ignored. It is only since the war that it has become a subject of interest to the British public.

The first qualification of the immigrant is suitability. The only people in Australia who asked me for financial help were emigrants from Great Britain, and in every case they were "indefinite." On the other hand, I talked with many emigrants, recently arrived who are well satisfied, and in many cases delighted, with their surroundings and prospects. Almost all these were married men who had had some experience in agriculture or horses at home.

Mechanics do not seem so well pleased; some of those to whom I spoke did not appear to think that they were better off here than in England. An English working man, whom I especially brought with me to make inquiries about labor, found that there was considerable resentment among skilled British mechanics at the methods of trade unions. I found that a number of occupations, mostly of the semi-professional class, are distinctly less well paid than at home. There is absolutely no demand for clerks and non-descripts, black-coated labor. The improvement of world trade, Australia will again become a most promising home for those British men of brains who wish to attempt fortune overseas. Even at the present time the Australian working man seems to be better off in almost every respect than he has ever been in any other part of the world.

Policy and Prospects.

Australian authorities assure me that given average seasons, and allowing for some fall in the prices of such commodities as wheat and butter, Australia will, by 1925, at the latest, be making an annual gain of 100,000 immigrants a year. They are firmly convinced that Australia can absorb and prosper, without difficulty, 100,000 people a year, and even up to 250,000 a year, provided that the commonwealth has a forward public works policy.

Immigration was reopened early last year under the new joint commonwealth and state scheme. Before the war each state was wholly responsible for its own scheme. It decided upon the people it wished to encourage, and recruited them through its agent-general in London. The commonwealth supported the movement in a general way by propaganda. The system was cumbersome and expensive, and there was much overlapping.

Under the new joint commonwealth and state scheme the work is divided. The states decide and declare to the commonwealth the numbers of immigrants they require. The commonwealth is then solely responsible for the recruiting of these people abroad, and for their transport to Australia. The commonwealth provides all the reduced steamship passages which are made available to immigrants, and is responsible for the new settlers while they are on the water. Immediately before their disembarkation in Australia, however, immigrants pass automatically to the control of the states, who are solely responsible for their reception, placing in employment and general welfare. In brief, the states do the work within Australia and the commonwealth outside. The commonwealth bears all the financial burden, and gives the states a blank check for immigration. The present commonwealth government has made it clear that it will obtain, regardless of cost, all the immigrants desired by the states.

Defects of the Scheme.

One weakness of this arrangement is that it leaves to the individual states the right to select many people shall be brought to Australia. The commonwealth cannot give financial assistance or other encouragement to a single person until a request has been received from one of the states. This leaves the movement at the mercy of every political change in any of the states. Political changes in Australia have had more influence upon immigration than seasonal or industrial changes. For instance, at present there are labor governments in New South Wales and Queensland. Many of the ministers in those states appear to be strongly in favor of immigration; but I was told that they are largely at the mercy of labor leaders outside Parliament, and these leaders usually represent immigration as a capitalist's device to flood the labor market, force down wages, and generally prejudice working conditions. The result is that, while the labor governments at present in Australia and those which were in office before the war, have not been altogether opposed to immigration, they have never shown any real activity in it. Their immigration work has been done almost surreptitiously.

«Kept White» Is Local Slogan.

But the main defect in the decision upon immigration with the states rather than with the commonwealth as a whole, is that it robs the subject of the broad national aspect. The states regard it purely from a close, industrial point of view. They ignore the outstanding fact that immigration is the one sure means by which Australia may be defended and kept white, to use the local "slogan." They ignore, too, the effect which immigration would have upon the huge unrepaid war debt. Again, the states run on independent, and often divergent lines. At present some are encouraging one class of immigrants, and some another. This prevents the subject being conducted on a common

THE 'BLUE BOY,' SON OF AN IRONMONGER

Wealthy Soho Patron, of Gainsborough, the Original Owner of Painting.

SOLD FOR 35 GUINEAS

History of Famous Picture Found in Diary of Contemporary Artist.

LONDON, March 25.—Interesting speculation has always centered about the subject of "The Blue Boy," the famous Gainsborough painting which has just gone to the United States. What may prove to be correct information about it has just been discovered in the Farington Diary. Farington, who was an artist of no mean sort in the latter part of the eighteenth century, left a voluminous record of his profession in his diary.

The early history of "The Blue Boy" has always been obscure. Nothing wholly definite was known about it until over twenty years after the painter's death. It has been believed to be a portrait of Jonathan Buttolph, son of a very wealthy ironmonger, who lived in Soho. After the father's death young Buttolph succeeded to the business, which he appeared to have carried on until 1756. In that year his stock and other property, including a valuable collection of Gainsborough drawings and a few capital pictures by Gainsborough and others, were sold at auction. The question has often been asked: Was "The Blue Boy's" portrait in that sale? No definite answer has been given hitherto.

Farington in his diary, on December 15, 1756, wrote: "Buttolph's sale of a boy in blue and white dress sold for thirty-five guineas." (155). This seems to be a very small price, but it must be remembered that after the artist's death the market was flooded with pictures and sketches by him as well as imitations of his work, and in consequence Gainsborough's pictures fell in value.

It is therefore probable that this really was the "Blue Boy" which Hopper may have purchased and passed to the Prince of Wales, who sold it to Lord Grosvenor, in whose family it remained until sold by the Duke of Westminster. [Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Co.]

3,000 French Churches to Be Restored Quickly

[Special Cable Dispatch.] PARIS, March 25.—Three thousand French churches, partly or totally destroyed in the war, are to be restored without waiting for German reparations funds. The money will be provided by the 200,000,000 franc church reconstruction loan, which has just reached a full subscription. The funds are guaranteed by the government, although the loan is the result of private initiative. It is pointed out that the principal edifice about which the towns will be rebuilt as in French villages the church is the principal edifice about which the towns are grouped. Many of these churches are intact except the steeple and clock tower which were destroyed. [Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Co.]

GUESTS MADE MERRY AT WEDDING BREAKFAST

Princess Mary Borrowed Viscount's Sword to Attack Huge Cake.

[By Associated Press.] LONDON, March 25.—Princess Mary borrowed Viscount Lascelles' sword to cut the huge wedding cake which was served at her wedding breakfast. When the party had assembled in the dining-room of Buckingham Palace, King George invited the princess to lead the attack on the formidable 500-pound confection.

Viscount Lascelles acted as her escort and as they approached the huge cake he handed her his sword. Prince Henry, who was close behind his sister, offered to get a hatchet, but Princess Mary laughingly declined.

The Duke of York evoked a laugh by suggesting that a Louis (machine) gun might settle the thing more expeditiously than either sword or hatchet.

The Daily News correspondent who thus describes the fun at the wedding breakfast failed to state what success the Princess had with the sword. He says that when the Queen mother, Alexandra, arrived at Buckingham Palace after the wedding ceremony, Princess Mary made an impassioned dash at her, and the two embraced affectionately. The Duke of York remarked that Queen Alexandra was the first to kiss the bride, but Queen Mary smilingly refuted it, saying that she had kissed the princess when the register was being signed in the chapel of Edward, the confessor. [Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Co.]

RUSSIA DREADS EARLY SPRING AND FAMINE

Realizes Her Warehouses Will Be Empty Before Next Harvest.

FUEL SHORTAGE ALSO LOOMS

[By Associated Press.] MOSCOW, March 25.—Russia is approaching her most dreaded season—the early spring—with the realization in government circles that her first year of free trade under Communism has not filled her warehouses with supplies of food to tide her over until the next harvest.

With foreign aid, principally American, devoted largely to relieving the terrible distress in the Volga and Ukraine famine regions, Russia promises to be unable to feed the rest of her vast population during the spring and summer, and according to official government predictions, even next year's harvest probably will be bad.

The early spring months, before the first harvest is in and when the sleigh traffic vanishes along with the snow, and the thaw makes the highways impassable, will be the test, both for food and fuel. Even now, with the roads in good condition, Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities are short of food.

The government warehouses may have enough to dole out to the Red army and favored employees for some months. The rest of the population is dependent on food brought in by traders.

Each spring for the past five years, however, a similar crisis has been met in some way. Foreign aid, grain from abroad, is now hoped for, but not confidently expected by the Soviet leaders.

The fuel shortage looms up even more prominently than the lack of food. The Donetz basin, Russia's great coal fields, showed increased yields during the early winter when, by a special drive, food was secured for the miners. Now the famine in the Ukraine and the general lack of food and transportation elsewhere all have contributed to cut down coal production again. Without food the miners cannot work.

Similarly, in Siberia and Turkestan, according to the newspaper Economic Life, a lack of fuel is responsible for failure to move foods to Central Russia.

Owing to the lack of supplies in government warehouses, the number of persons rationed by the State has just been further reduced from 14,000,000 to 11,000,000, including the Red army. Only these 11,000,000 in all Russia receive the ration. All others are dependent on their own meager harvests, if peasants, or on what they can buy, if city dwellers.

Prince Compelled to Shine Shoes at Nice

NICE, March 25.—"All right, shine 'em up, Sambo, and make it snappy!"

Any American visitor is apt to so address a negro servant at the Hotel Ruhl. The guest will not know that the porter is Prince Ibrahim Kachala Nengani, only living heir to the throne of Kanem, in deepest Africa, and one who has been received as royalty by the Kaiser and the crown prince, the Empress Eugenie, the prince of Belgium and the Pope.

The prince, whose country was divided up between France, Germany and England, is technically a prince of France, and was compelled to take his present job shining shoes.

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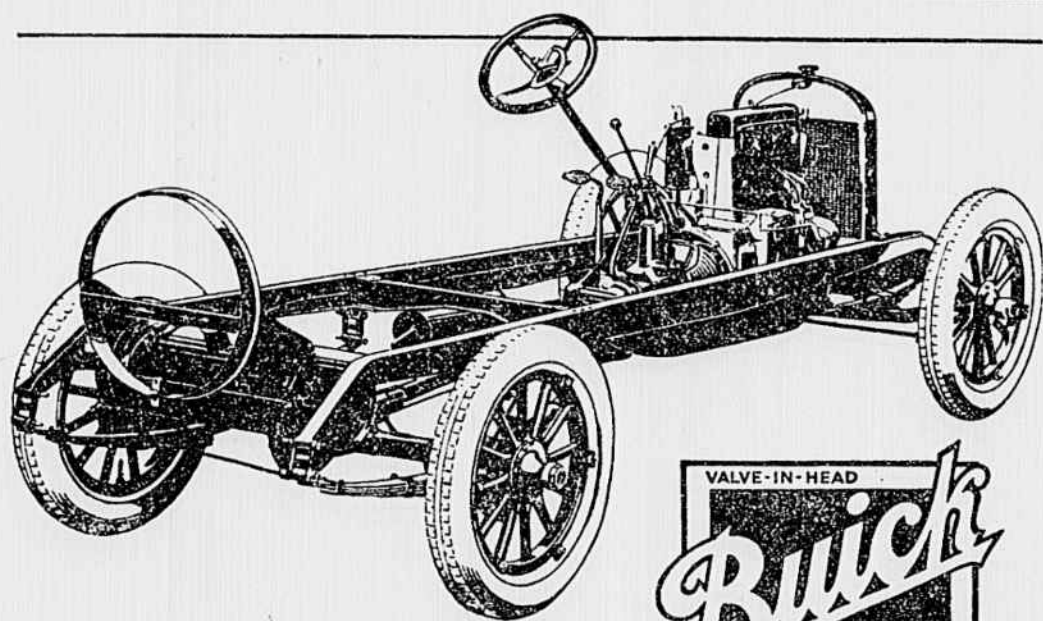
BLUE BLOOD FAILS IN BOXING CONTEST

LONDON, March 25.—"Blood will tell" undoubtedly is an English maxim, but it received rather a rude shock recently when ten Eton boys engaged in boxing competitions with ten members of an East End boys' club. Eton, it is probably useless to tell Americans, is the preparatory school to which every young blueblood of England goes if he can obtain admittance. The East End may be accused of many things, but not of being the home of the bluebloods. An East End youngster gets his education by main strength.

Nevertheless, when the boxing matches took place at East End boys won nine of them and only a solitary Eton champion gained the decision. The Eton College Chronicle in reviewing the disaster says:

"It was undeniably a decisive—was might say crushing—defeat." And then gives the real secret of the boys' "Club" success when it says "they founded their work on the only sure foundation of boxing—a straight left—and they also showed very considerable determination and grit in each match."

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